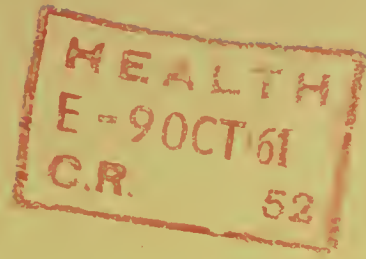


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**Urban District Council
of Newbiggin by the Sea**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

1960

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you, my report for the year 1960.

The vital statistics are rather less satisfactory than in the previous year. The birth rate has again risen slightly but the standard death rate has risen more and is appreciably higher than the rate for the country as a whole. The total number of births was higher by 9 and the number of deaths higher by 13; than the corresponding totals for 1959. It may be of some interest, however, to note that, of those who died 53.45% were over 70 years of age and 24.14% were over 80 years of age.

There were 5 deaths of infants under 1 year, this was an increase of 2, compared with 1959 and, consequently, the infant mortality rate has risen from 17.54 to 27.47 per 1,000 live births. Four of the deaths occurred in the first week of life.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms increased by 5 and this gives a death rate from this cause, in Newbiggin, of 2.364 per 1,000 of the population while the rate for the whole of England and Wales was 2.157

Only one new case of tuberculosis - respiratory - was notified and there was no death from any form of the disease.

There is a full account in Section F of the report on a case of Typhoid Fever, which must, in my opinion, be attributed to infection taking place while bathing. As has been mentioned in previous reports the burn which flows from the culvert under Bridge Street and across the beach has long been considered a potential source of infection and, there is very strong circumstantial evidence that it was the source of the infection in this instance, owing to blockage of the sewer from the colliery area.

A drastic re-organisation of the sewer system in Newbiggin is imperative for various reasons and it is to be hoped that any new scheme adopted will include alterations to eliminate or, at least, minimise the danger from the burn.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Inspector, the co-operation I have received from other departments of the Council and the consideration shown me by members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. McGregor. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.
Urban District of Newbiggin.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	CATHERINE B. MCGREGOR. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	KATHLEEN DICK. M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector	Harold S. Wilson. M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Offices of the P. H. Inspector	Front Street, Newbiggin-by-Sea.
Telephone	Newbiggin 350
Offices of the Medical Officer	146, Station Road, Ashington.
Telephone	Ashington 2287
Residence of the Medical Officer	36, Churchburn Drive, Morpeth
Telephone	Morpeth 519
Residence of the A. Medical Officer.	57, Wendor Grove, Morpeth.
Telephone	Morpeth 647

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S E C T I O N A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

There is no change to report in the area or boundaries of the Urban District. The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population again shows an increase of 50.

The forms of employment available are substantially unchanged, although the closure of North Seaton Colliery will entail the transfer of miners to Newbiggin Colliery and other nearby pits outside the Urban District.

Area in Acres.....	1,841
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1960.....	10,150
Rateable Value.....	£73,825
One Penny Rate Produces.....	£285
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1960).....	3085

VITAL STATISTICS.

(figures for England and Wales
are in brackets.)

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Total Male Female.</u>		
Legitimate.	181	101	80
Illegitimate.	1	1	-
	<u>182</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>80</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.....	17.93
Standard Birth Rate (Crude birth rate x comparability factor 0.99).	17.75 (17.1)

<u>Still Births:</u>	<u>Total Male Female.</u>		
Legitimate.	4	2	2

Rate per 1,000 of the total (live and still births)	21.51(19.7)
---	-------------

DEATHS.

<u>Total Male Female.</u>		
116	57	59

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	11.43
Standard Death Rate (Comparability factor x crude death rate 1.26)	14.4 (11.5)
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	Nil (0.39)
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 Year.

All infants per 1,000 live births.	27.47 (21.7)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	27.62
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

<u>Deaths of infants under 4 Weeks.</u>	<u>Total Male Female.</u>		
Legitimate.	4	1	3

Neonatal Death Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births)	21.98
---	-------

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week.</u>	<u>Total Male Female.</u>		
Legitimate.	4	1	3

Early Neonatal Death Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live Births)	21.98
---	-------

Perinatal Death Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total (live & still) births.	43.96
--	-------

The Registrar-General supplies the following:-

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-
2. Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	-	2
11. " " - Lung and bronchus	3	1
12. " " - breast	-	-
13. " " - uterus	-	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	6	9
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	10
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	12	4
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2
20. Other Heart Diseases	12	16
21. Other circulatory Diseases	1	-
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	-
24. Bronchitis	4	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
34. All other accidents	2	-
35. Suicide	1	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-
	<u>57</u>	<u>59</u>

Deaths of infants under 1 year.

Legitimate.

<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
5	2	3

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEWBIGGIN

Disease.	Total Number	% of total deaths.
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	48	41.38
Malignant Neoplasms	24	20.69
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	18	15.52
Total.	90	77.59

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1960

	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 mths	4 - 6 mths	7 - 9 mths	10-12 mths	Total under 1 year.
Prematurity	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Birth Injury	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Newcastle General Hospital and additional facilities are available at Ashington General Hospital.

The extent to which these facilities have been utilised is shown below.

Specimen sent by	Specimen	Pos.	Neg.
Medical Officer of Health	Faeces for Salmonella Typhi	5	18
	Urine for " "	1	3
Medical Officer of Health	Specimens of Food for Salmonella Typhi.	-	5
Medical Officer of Health	Sewer Swabs for Salmonella Typhi.	-	15

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service in Newbiggin is provided by the Northumberland County Council ambulances stationed at Ashington. At North Seaton Colliery the Miners' Welfare Committee continues to run its own ambulance service but any North Seaton resident not entitled to this service can obtain the use of a County Council Ambulance when necessary.

Nursing in the Home.

This service is administered and provided by the Northumberland County Council and nurses are stationed as follows:-

Newbiggin	3
North Seaton	1

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

These are provided by the Northumberland County Council and Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre at Jubilee Terrace, Newbiggin and 18, High Double Row, North Seaton Colliery.

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SECTION C.

Water Supply.

The whole of the area is supplied with water from the Tynemouth Corporation Water Department. The water is chlorinated and is of excellent quality. The supply has averaged 25.6 gallons per head per day. Pressure has been satisfactory since the installation of the new water main mentioned in last years report.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewers have functioned satisfactorily during the year. The pipe discharging onto the sands is as much a danger to public health as it ever was. As well as taking the effluent from the drainage of all the houses in Woodhorn Village, it serves as an overflow for the sewers from the Newbiggin Colliery area. Due to its position in the centre of the sands, the stream has an attraction for many children, who paddle and play in it, and it is considered essential that action be taken as soon as possible to minimise the danger to their health, either by piping it below low water mark, or diverting it into the sewer.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is collected twice weekly, and no complaints have been received during the year. The refuse tips have been regularly inspected and treated for rodent infestations.

Public Conveniences.

The conveniences in the district have been well maintained during the year. The erection of new toilets at Prospect Place, advocated over three years ago, is still an urgent necessity.

Shops and Food Premises.

The standard of hygiene of these premises is very good, and Managers and Staffs are now becoming "Hygiene-conscious". Excellent co-operation has been received from owners generally and multiple shops in particular.

Eradication of Vermin.

Two complaints of bed-bugs were received during the year. Treatment against Cockroaches was carried out in 18 cases, and advice was given in a number of cases of infestation by woodworm.

Schools.

All schools, canteens and toilets were inspected regularly and found to be in excellent order.

Rodent Control.

The following table gives a summary of the work done.

	L.A.	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises.	Agricultural.
No. of properties.	10	3085	304	17
No. of inspections as a result of: Complaint.	-	42	23	-
Survey under the Act	10	134	142	9
Otherwise.	-	217	125	7
No. of infestations	2	45	36	1
No. of properties treated by L.A	2	45	36	1

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948.

Inspections were made of the :27 factories in the area.
The following tables give the details of the inspections made during the year and the defects found.

1. Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sects 1.2.3.4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authority ,	12	23	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L. A.	11	17	-	-
3. Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L. A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	9	-	-
Total.	27	49	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of cases in which pro secutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the act	-	-	-	-
Total.	4	4	-	-

Caravan Sites.

The caravan site at Newbiggin Moor continues to be maintained in an excellent condition. The new site at North Seaton links is being developed, and promises to be one of the finest in the County.

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S E C T I O N D

TABULAR STATEMENT OF HOUSING FOR THE YEAR 1960

New Houses completed during the year.

a) By Local Authority.	280
b) By other Bodies or persons	Nil

Closing and Demolition

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	Nil
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	Nil
3. Houses closed, not demolished	Nil
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	Nil

Repairs.

Houses made fit by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts.

1. By informal action	22
2. By owners, following statutory notice	Nil
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
4. Demolition orders revoked after reconstruction	Nil

Houses Patched.

1. Houses in Clearance Areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation	Nil
---	-----

A. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

1. Applications submitted to L. A.	14
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	14
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£173-0-0d
5. Total number of houses approved for grant in your area since inception of scheme.	267

B. STANDARD GRANTS.

During the year. Total to
Date.

1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	12	12
2. Number of houses so provided with:		
a) Bath or shower	11	11
b) Wash hand basin	11	11
c) Hot water supply	10	10
d) Water closet	12	12
e) Food Store	7	7

Local Authority Houses.

1. Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	1165.
--	-------

Public Health Inspector's Annual Report. Year ending 31st December 1960.

	No. of defects or contra- ventions of byelaws.	No. of Informal Notices served.	Defects remedied by Informal Action.	No. of Statutory Notices served.	Defects remedied by Statutory Action.	Legal Proceedings.
<u>Housing.</u>						
Structural Defects.	14	12	14	-	-	-
Defective Food Store	2	2	2	-	-	-
Dampness	10	10	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Water Supply.</u>						
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory	5	5	5	-	-	-
<u>Drainage.</u>						
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective	34	34	34	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u>						
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective	21	21	21	-	-	-
<u>General.</u>						
Food Premises	9	9	9	-	-	-
Dairies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses	1	1	1	-	-	-
Tents, Vans Etc.,	8	2	8	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories and Workplaces	4	4	4	-	-	-
Keeping of Animals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insanitary ashpits & bins	61	61	61	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke Fuisances.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	169	161	169	-	-	-

The following table gives a summary of the work affected.

	By Inform- al Action.	By Stat- utory Action.	Total.
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u>			
Privy ashpits and privies abolished or repaired.	-	-	-
Pail closets abolished	-	-	-
Water closets provided	-	-	-
Sanitary bins provided	2	-	2
Sanitary bins renewed	59	-	59
<u>Drainage.</u>			
New drains constructed	43	-	43
Drains repaired or reconstructed	8	-	8
Additional gullies provided	17	-	17
Old gullies replaced	8	-	8
Yards repaired or reconstructed	18	-	18

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SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

Number of registered distributors.

19

Meat Inspection.

Meat inspection is carried out at two abattoirs.

	Bovine excluding Calves Calves.	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
No. killed.	695	42	1904	382
No. inspected.	695	42	1904	382
<hr/>				
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	3
Percentage of No. affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis.	0.57	-	-	0.79
<hr/>				
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-
Percentage of No. affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	0.14	-	-	-
<hr/>				
<u>Cysticercosis Only.</u>				
	-	-	-	-

Other Foods.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Canned goods (including Meat, Fish, Milk, Fruit and vegetables.)

Total 423 tins.

S E C T I O N . F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS.

	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years.	25 - 34 years.	35 - 44 years.	45 - 54 years.	55 - 64 years.	65 - 74 years.	75 years & over.	Total.	admitted to Hospital.
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Measles	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total.	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-

Infectious Diseases.

It will be seen from the above table that the number of notifiable infectious diseases which occurred in the district in 1960 was exceptionally small, and there was no epidemic of any kind.

Typhoid Fever.

Although only one case of Typhoid Fever was notified in Newbiggin, two cases did, in fact, occur but one was diagnosed only after admission to Walkergate Hospital and was, therefore, included in the returns for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. No connection between the two cases was discovered or, indeed, seemed likely and this was confirmed by the bacteriologist who found that one patient was infected with a Type A organism and the other by Type C.1.

The first case was discovered in September, the patient being a girl of 11 years of age. All immediate contacts were investigated, with negative results. It was, then, recollected that, for some days in August the sewer from Newbiggin Colliery was blocked and all sewage from this area was escaping, by the storm-water overflow, into the burn which flows over the beach. This was put right immediately it was noticed but the date of onset of the child's illness was consistent with her having been infected at the time when this overflow was taking place. She had not actually played in the burn, although it is a great attraction to many children, but she had bathed in the sea near the point where the burn enters it. She had not been out of the Urban District during the school holidays. Sewer swabs were tried but failed to produce any evidence of the presence of typhoid organisms in the sewage. I remembered, however, that, 14 years before, a man living in the area drained by the blocked sewer had been a typhoid carrier and inquiries revealed that he was still living at the same address.

Accordingly I visited the house and specimens were obtained from this man and his family and it was found that, although the rest of the family was unaffected, the man was still both a urinary and an intestinal carrier. The organism isolated from him was Sal. Typhi. Type A, the same as that isolated from the child. There was no other discoverable connection between the two and, in my opinion, there is very strong circumstantial evidence that the child was infected from the sewage entering the sea near the point where she bathed. The evidence could, in my view, scarcely be stronger.

The child was known, also, to have gathered, boiled and eaten shell-fish from the rocks near the outfall-sewer. Samples of similar shellfish, sent for bacteriological examination, showed evidence of contamination by sewage.

A special report on these circumstances was submitted to the Council and copies were sent to the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer. As a result of recommendations made in the report, notice boards were erected on the beach warning the public against collecting edible shellfish anywhere on the foreshore.

In addition a meeting was held between representatives of the Council and the Council's consulting civil engineer who was in the process of preparing a scheme for alteration of the sewers. The engineer was informed of recent events and findings and was asked to suggest possible methods of improving the system of sewage disposal and of eliminating the danger from the burn, which has for long been a cause for concern as a potential source of infection. It seems very important that some form of treatment be given to the sewage before it enters the sea.

The engineer made several suggestions and undertook to submit a scheme as soon as possible. It will then be for the Council to decide what action it will take.

The second case of Typhoid Fever occurred in November and the patient was a man of 80 years, who scarcely ever went outside his own home and garden and had not had any meals elsewhere, for a very considerable time. Moreover, he occupied himself in preparing most of the meals for his household the other two members of which were unaffected. It was impossible even to hazard a guess as to the source of infection in this case and, as has already been stated, there was absolutely no connection between it and the other case.

Diphtheria.

This disease has produced no illness since 1950 and has caused no deaths in the past 13 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 177 pre-school and 61 school children completed the primary course of immunisation and 124 pre-school and 386 school children received re-inforcing injections.

It is estimated that, at 31.12.60 the immunity indices for the different age-groups were as follows:-

Children under 1 year.....	41.95%
Children aged 1 - 4 years.....	85.78%
Children aged 5 - 14 years.....	78.65%
All children under 15 years.....	78.07%

The slackening of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign made it possible to visit the schools in 1960 to carry out diphtheria immunisation and this has resulted in these greatly improved figures, which are very satisfactory.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

This campaign slackened very considerably in 1960 and, during the year 2,371 persons completed the primary course of two injections while 4,766 received a third injection. The comparative figures for 1959 were 7,918 and 9,386, respectively.

From the commencement of the campaign up to 31.12.60 21,775 persons had received two injections and 17,559 had received three injections.

These figures refer to the whole of the Central Area of the County, as separate figures are not available for the Urban District alone.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

Age Groups.	New Cases.			Deaths.		
	Resp.		Non-resp.	Total	Resp	Non-resp
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years.	1	-	-	-	1	-
25 - 34 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	1	-	-	-	1	-

Only one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in 1960 and there was no death from any form of this disease.

Death Rate from Tuberculosis..... Nil
 Death Rate in England and Wales..... 0.068 per 1,000

MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DURING 1960.

The following table shows the deaths in age-groups, resulting from Malignant Neoplasms of different sites.

Site.	Males							Females.								
	15 - 24 years.	25 - 34 years.	35 - 44 years.	45 - 54 years.	55 - 64 years.	65 - 74 years.	75 years & over.	Total.	15 - 24 years.	25 - 34 years.	35 - 44 years.	45 - 54 years.	55 - 64 years.	65 - 74 years.	75 years and over.	Total.
Tongue.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Pancreas	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gall-bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Cervix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lymphatic System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	9	1	1	1	3	1	6	2	15

The total number of deaths from Malignant Neoplasms increased by 5 in 1960 compared with the number in 1959, but the number of deaths from cancer of the lung fell by 5 there being 4 deaths from this cause as against 9 in the previous year.

Malignant Neoplasms of the Lung and Bronchus.

Death Rate in Newbiggin 0.394 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales. 0.481 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All other Sites.

Death Rate in Newbiggin 1.970 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales. 1.676 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All Sites.

Death Rate in Newbiggin 2.364 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales. 2.157 per 1,000

